

Rey, J.-J.

Sur quelques apparences de la foudre pendant les orages. Tours. 1914. 24 p. 4°. (*Extrait: Annuaire de la Société météorologique de France, février et mars 1914.*)

Saxony. K. Landes-Wetterwarte.

Dekaden-Monatsberichte., 1912. Jahrgang 15. Dresden. 1913. 131 p. 4°.

Deutsches meteorologisches Jahrbuch für 1910. Königreich Sachsen. Mit einer Vorarbeit: Ergebnisse der Erdboden-temperatur-Messungen in Dresden-N. 1907 bis 1910. Dresden. 1913. 214 p. 6 pl. 4°.

Deutsches meteorologisches Jahrbuch für 1912. 1. Hälfte: Ergebnisse der meteorologischen Beobachtungen. Dresden. 1913. 104 p. 4°.

Shinjo, Shinzo.

Meteoreinfälle als Ursache des vermuteten Zurückhaltens der obersten Atmosphäre. Kyoto. [1914.] 14-24 p. 8°. (*Memoirs, College of sci. and engin., Kyoto imp. univ., v. 6, no. 2, February, 1914.*)

Sonnenblick-Verein.

22. Jahres-Bericht, 1913. Wien. 1914. 41 p. plates. 4°.

Straits Settlements. [Principal civil medical officer.]

Meteorological returns for the year 1913. Singapore. 1914. unp. 4°.

Trabert, Wilhelm.

Neuere Arbeiten auf dem Gebiete der Wettervorhersage. Wien. 1912. 18 p. 12°. (*Vorträge zur Verbreitung naturwissenschaftlicher Kenntnisse in Wien, 52. Jahrg., Heft 10.*)

Vincent, J[ean].

Traité de météorologie. Bruxelles. 1914. viii, 418 p. 12°.

Wegener, Alfred.

Beobachtungen über atmosphärische Polarisation auf der dänischen Grönland-Expedition unter Hauptmann Koch. (Vorläufige Mitteilung.) 12 p. 2 pl. 8°. (*S. A. Sitzber. d. Gesell. z. Beförderung d. gesamten Naturwissenschaften zu Marburg, Nr. 3. 25. Febr., 1914.*)

Wegener, Kurt.

Temperatur und Regen in Samoa 1909 und 1910 in gedrängter graphischer Darstellung. 6 p. chart. 8°. (Aus den Nachrichten d. K. Gesell. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen., Math.-phys. Kl. 1914.)

RECENT PAPERS BEARING ON METEOROLOGY.

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, Professor in charge of Library.

The subjoined titles have been selected from the contents of the periodicals and serials recently received in the Library of the Weather Bureau. The titles selected are of papers and other communications bearing on meteorology and cognate branches of science. This is not a complete index of the meteorological contents of all the journals from which it has been compiled. It shows only the articles that appear to the compiler likely to be of particular interest in connection with the work of the Weather Bureau.

Astronomical observatory of Harvard College. Annals. Cambridge, v. 73. pt. 1. 1914.

McAdie, Alexander [G.]. The founder of the Observatory: A review of the scientific work of Abbott Lawrence Rotch. p. 60-73. [With list of his writings.]

Wells, L. A. Features of the twenty-five years observations [at Blue Hill observatory]. p. 74-76.

Brooks, Charles F. The ice storms of New England. p. 77-84.

British association for the advancement of science. Report. 83d meeting, Birmingham, 1913. London. 1914.

Owens, J[ohn] S[witzer]. Possible methods for measuring the amount of atmospheric pollution. p. 395-396.

Cairo scientific journal. Alexandria. v. 8. May, 1914.

Shaw, H. Knox. A comparison between the climates of the Khedivial observatory and town of Helwan. p. 112-114.

Electric world. New York. v. 64. July 11, 1914.

Electric weather vane. p. 94.

Meteorological society of Japan. Journal. Tokyo. 33d year. June, 1914.

Fujishwara, S. M. Kajima's report on observations with a newly designed anemoscope. p. 28-32.

Nakamura, Katsuji. Observations of horizontal rainbows. p. 25-28. [See this REVIEW, July, 1914.]

Nature. London. v. 93. 1914.

Hepworth, M. W. Campbell. The Gulf stream. p. 441-443. (June 25.)

Whipple, F. J. W. Dynamical units for meteorology. p. 427-428. (June 25.)

Thomson, A. Landsborough. Birds and weather. p. 457-458. (July 2.) [Abstract of paper by A. Defant.]

Aitken, John. Forests and floods. p. 506. (July 16.)

Physical society of London. Proceedings. London. v. 26. pt. 4. June 15, 1914.

Bower, William R. A graphic treatment of cusped wave-fronts and of the rainbow. p. 212-223.

Royal meteorological society. Quarterly journal. London. v. 40. July, 1914.

Gold, Ernest. Barometer readings in absolute units and their correction and reduction. p. 185-201.

Seward, A. C. Climate as tested by fossil plants. p. 203-212.

Bamford, A. J. On a small anemometer for tropical use. p. 213-219.

Simpson, G[eorge] C[larke]. Chief result of the meteorological observations made on Captain Scott's British antarctic (Terra Nova) expedition 1911 and 1912. p. 221-227.

Hon. F. A. Rollo Russell. p. 246-247. [Obituary.]

Royal society. Proceedings. London. ser. A. v. 90. 1914.

Schuster, Arthur. On Newcomb's method of investigating periodicities and its application to Brückner's weather cycle. p. 349-355.

Scottish geographical magazine. Edinburgh. v. 30. July, 1914.

Wallis, B. C. Geographical aspects of climatological investigations. p. 356-369.

South African journal of science. Capetown. v. 10. March, 1914.

Juritz, Charles Frederick. Chemical composition of rain in the Union of South Africa. p. 170-193.

Tokyo mathematico-physical society. Proceedings. Tokyo. 2 ser. v. 7. April, 1914.

Terada, T. On a typical form of isobar. p. 258-264.

U. S. Bureau of standards. Bulletin. Washington. v. 10. April 15, 1914.

Stillman, M. H. Note on the setting of a mercury surface to a required height. p. 371-374.

Washington academy of sciences. Baltimore. v. 4. July 19, 1914.

Humphreys, W[illiam] J[ackson]. American temperatures and European rainfall. p. 345-347.

Association française pour l'avancement des sciences. Comptes rendus. 42 session, Tunis, 1913. Paris. 1914.

Turpaine, Albert. A propos des paratonnerres de grande conductibilité et de leur efficacité comme paragraphe. p. 236-241.

Lalin, Michel. Influence de la forêt sur la température d'un courant aérien. p. 242-243.

Ciel et terre. Bruxelles. 35 année. Juin 1914.

Vandevyver. Les nouvelles cartes synoptiques du "Weather Bureau" de Washington. p. 169-172.

Lyons. Observatoire. Bulletin. St. Genis-Laval. 1 année. Juin 1914.

Vermorel, [V.]. L'assurance contre la grêle. p. 216-223.

Bavaria. K. meteorologische Centralstation. Deutsches meteorologisches Jahrbuch. München. 1913.

Huber, Anton. Das Klima der Zugspitze. Anhang L. p. 1-62.

Finska Vetenskaps-Societetens. Öfversigt af Vörhandlingar. Helsingfors. Bd. 55. Afsl. A. 1912-1913.

Johansson, Osc. V. Dämpfende Wirkungen des Schnees und Eises auf die Lufttemperatur. p. 1-64. (no. 11.)

Johansson, Osc. V. Einige Studien über die monatlichen Temperaturextreme. p. 1-114. (no. 17.)

Leipzig. Geophysikalisches Institut der Universität. Veröffentlichungen. Leipzig. 2. ser. H. 5. 1914.

Hesselberg, Th., & Sverdrup, H. U. Das Beschleunigungsfeld bei einfachen Luftbewegungen. p. 117-146.

Meteorologische Zeitschrift. Braunschweig. Band 31. Juni 1914.

Durig, A[rnold]. Die Bergkrankheit. p. 257-265.

Einige Resultate der meteorologischen Beobachtungen auf dem Sonnenblickgipfel 3,105 m. (1837-1913.) p. 265-270.

Fowle, F[rederick] E[ugene]. Die Durchlässigkeit der Atmosphäre für Strahlung. p. 270-275.

Brask, C[ornelis]. Über den Einfluss der Strahlung auf die Wolkenbildung. 275-279.

Kleinschmidt, E[rnst]. Berggipfel und freie Atmosphäre. p. 284-286.

Elsner, G[eorg] v. Zur Frage des Temperaturunterschiedes zwischen der Luft auf Berggipfeln und der freien Atmosphäre in gleicher Höhe. p. 286-287.

Dobisch, Hermann. Das Doppelthermometer als Verdunstungsmesser. p. 287-290.

Arndt, Arvid. Eine Methode, auf der Karte die Verhältnisse in der Vertikalen darzustellen. p. 292-293.

Meteorologische Zeitschrift—Continued.

- Bemmelen, W[illem] van. Bestimmung des Einflusses von Hütten-aufstellungen der Thermometer in den Tropen. p. 293-295.
 Peppler, Albert. Über die Abhängigkeit der oberen Luftströmungen von der Höhenlage der Stratosphäre. p. 296-297.
 Keller, H[ermann]. Ursprung und Verbleib des Festland-Niederschlags. p. 297-300.
 Mikolajewicz, J. Prüfung des Nullpunktes der Stationsthermometer. p. 301.
- Naturwissenschaften.* Berlin. 2. Jahrgang. 5. Juni 1914.
 Rudzki, M. P. Der Bau der Atmosphäre und dessen Erklärung durch R. Emden. p. 549-550.
- Phaenologische Mitteilungen.* Darmstadt. Jahrgang 1913.
 Hegyoky, Jakob. Das Aufblühen in der Gegend zwischen der Marco und Donau. p. 35-36.
 Derfeldmässige Gemüsebau im Grossherzogtum Hessen im Jahre 1912 nach seiner Anbaufläche und seiner Verteilung auf die klimatisch-phaenologischen Zonen. p. 37-48.
- Schweizer Aero-Klub. Bulletin.* Bern. No. 5. Mai 1914.
 Grunauer, Arthur. Luftströmungen und Luftfahrt. p. 106-111.
- Wetter.* Berlin. 81. Jahrgang. 1914.
 Perleitz, P[aul]. Erforschung der Luftströmungen durch die Flugbahnen der Freiballone. p. 97-108. (Mai.)
 Grosse, W[ilhelm]. Zur Kenntnis der Böen. p. 108-110. (Mai.)
 Krifka, D. Krieg und Wetter. p. 114-119. (Mai.)
 Naegler, W. Über die Methoden der Bestimmung der Luftfeuchtigkeit und die Bedeutung, welche diese Bestimmung für die Wetterprognose hat. p. 126-132. (Juni.)
 Siedenburg, T. Das Nahen des Frühlings im Mythus der arischen Völker. p. 137-139. (Juni.)
 Wolff-Abendroth, Leopold. Wetterkunde und Schule. p. 140-144. (Juni.)
- R. Accademia dei Lincei. Atti. Roma. v. 23. 17 maggio 1914.
 Eredia, Filippo. L'influenza della orografia sulla distribuzione mensile della nebulosità. p. 795-800.
- Rivista meteorico-agraria. Roma. anno 34. Aprile 1913.
 Castriota, F. Sull'interdimento dell'atmosfera durante l'estate del 1912. p. 365-394.

NOTES FROM THE WEATHER BUREAU LIBRARY.

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METEOROLOGY IN THE SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

What scientific journals should be read by the meteorologist in order that he may maintain at least a paper-knife acquaintance with the whole multifarious progress of his science? If he be a specialist in certain branches of meteorology, in which journals will he find the most and the best literature pertaining to his specialty? These questions become more and more important as the number of scientific periodicals increases, since there is, as yet, no corresponding increase in the extent to which the literature of each science is segregated, while such nominal segregation as exists is complicated by the overlapping of the sciences, so that meteorology, for example, finds itself dismembered in response to the demands of the physicist, the geographer, the astrophysicist, the geologist, the biologist, the aeronaut, and many others. Bibliographies are of limited utility in disentangling this complication. By the time a scientific memoir is pigeonholed and ticketed in the bibliographies it has lost something of its pristine charm and interest; hence these compilations, though indispensable for many purposes, do not fully meet the requirements of the student whose ambition it is to keep fully abreast of the times and even a little ahead of the times.

Of the journals devoted wholly to meteorology little need be said. They are so few that the meteorologist can easily find time to read all of them, and he naturally does so, except when the languages in which they are published prove an insuperable barrier. Fortunately the reader who knows English, French, German, and Italian need not miss much meteorological literature.

of world-wide interest. Doubtless he sometimes feels rather tantalized at the sight of the Meteorologicheskii Viestnik (in Russian), Az Időjárás (in Hungarian), or the Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan (which is mostly in Japanese, though occasional papers are published in English, German, and—Esperanto!); but it is safe to say that there is little of permanent interest in the contents of these exotic publications—except, perhaps, some papers dealing with local climatology—which does not find its way, in abstract or translation, into the journals published in more familiar tongues. Hemel en Dampkring (the leading Dutch journal of astronomy and meteorology) can be negotiated with tolerable facility by the reader who has a good knowledge of German, and a Dutch dictionary at hand for occasional reference.

The Meteorologische Zeitschrift must be named first among the purely meteorological journals published in languages which the majority of meteorologists can read. It is the arena in which the most advanced and vital questions are fought out by acknowledged leaders in the several branches of the science to which it is devoted. The Zeitschrift, the Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, and the Monthly Weather Review, with perhaps, the Beiträge zur Physik der freien Atmosphäre, are the indispensable journals to the meteorologist of English speech; but this statement is by no means intended to disparage the great importance of such publications as the Annuaire de la Société Météorologique de France (published monthly, in spite of its name), Das Wetter, the Journal of the Scottish Meteorological Society, Symons's Meteorological Magazine, the Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, the Bollettino of the Società Meteorologica Italiana, the Annalen der Hydrographie und maritimen Meteorologie, and Ciel et Terre (which last, however, is now rather more astronomical than meteorological). Certain annual publications need to be enumerated here, notably the annual reports of the Bureau Central Météorologique de France, the Royal Prussian Meteorological Institute, the Uffizio Centrale di Meteorologia (Rome), and the Lindenberg Observatory, all of which, besides administrative and statistical matters, contain numerous memoirs of the highest interest. The Annuaire Météorologique of the Royal Observatory of Belgium is a somewhat analogous publication, while there are many yearbooks of other meteorological services and observatories which contain occasional memoirs dealing with problems in general meteorology.

The purpose of the present note is not, however, to discuss the ostensibly meteorological journals, but to point out publications of a more general character, or devoted to particular subjects other than meteorology, which nevertheless the meteorologist ought to see regularly on account of the large amount of literature they contain relating directly to his science. The task of selection is not easy. A long list would defeat its purpose, since the average meteorologist has not time to read all the publications that might, with more or less propriety, be enumerated here, nor, in most cases, would he have access to all of them. On the other hand, the writer feels reluctant to omit any of the journals, some two hundred in number, which, with great profit to himself, he searches regularly for meteorological papers to be catalogued in the library, and listed among "Recent Papers" in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW. The editors of the journals not mentioned below will, of course, understand that the principal criterion governing our selection is the amount